ORDERING THE RE-SETTLEMENT OF T.-NARSIPUR TALUK.

READ

1. Government Order No. R. 7292-3—R. 2359, dated the 3rd February 1898, sanctioning the original settlement of the T.-Narsipur Taluk.

2. Letter No. S. 164—27-28, dated the 3rd April 1928, from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlement, submitting proposals for the revision of assessment of T.-Narsipur Taluk.

3. Letter No. C. 4465—27-28, dated the 12th May 1928, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, furnishing his opinion as well as that of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, on the above proposals.

ORDER No. R. 9547-57—L. S. 56-27-6, DATED 19TH JUNE 1928.

The proposals relate to the revision of assessment in 97 villages of the T.-Narsipur Taluk, including 2 villages of the Biligere Hobli, Nanjangud Taluk. At the time of the original settlement, there were 101 villages of which 4 have been absorbed in the adjoining villages and the number has accordingly been reduced to 97, including the two villages, now belonging to the Nanjangud Taluk but whose period of Survey guarantee expires with that of the T.-Narsipur Taluk.

2. The Taluk enjoys a healthy climate. The average rainfall is more than 27 inches per year and is fairly equally distributed throughout the different parts of the tract.

3. The river Cauveri and its tributary the Kapila traverse the Taluk from west to east and feed it with five channels, *viz.*, the Chikkadevaraja Sagara, the Ramaswami, the Rajaparameswari, the Madhavamantri and the Hullahalli channels. The soil in the southern region is of the rich black type known as the Black cotton-soil and the standard of productivity is very high. The northern portion of the Taluk is of the red soil variety with patches of black. There are 53 tanks in the Taluk including six major tanks. The more important of them are channel-fed and ensure a better and longer supply than the channels themselves. A sum of Rs. 17,919 has been spent on the repairs of tanks since the original settlement.

4. There are 10 roads connecting the taluk with the adjoining taluks which have been in existence from the time of the original settlement, and five new local fund roads have been opened since the original settlement. Two bridges-one across the Cauveri and the other across the Kapila have been recently sanctioned and will supply a long felt want by opening up the country and providing increased facilities for communication between the two halves of the Taluk and with outside markets.

5. Paddy is the principal wet crop of the Taluk and sugarcane is also grown in large blocks. The staple dry crops are ragi and jola. Mulberry cultivation is also resorted to on a large scale. The second important commercial crop grown is cotton.

6. The population of the Taluk has steadily increased from 61,467 in 1891 to 71,126 in 1921, an increase of nearly 16 per cent.

7. Weekly fairs are held in three places in the Taluk, where articles valued at nearly Rs. 5,000 are sold. The weekly fair at Santemaranahalli, Chamrajnagar Taluk, through not within the Taluk, is also very largely resorted to. These fairs and the jatra and car festivals at Bettahalli afford great facilities to the raiyat population to dispose of their produce and articles of local manufacture to the best advantage.

8. The agricultural resources of the people in the Taluk have considerably increased since the original settlement. The number of houses has increased by 17 per cent, cattle by 56 per cent; and the number of carts and ploughs by 26 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. The raiyats are adopting here and there modern methods of husbandry. Silk worm rearing is followed as a remunerative industry by many families.

The prices of the staple agricultural products have risen considerably-rice by 112 per cent, ragi by 113 per cent, cholum by 120 per cent, horsegram by 117 per cent, castor seed by 100 per cent and dry cocoanut by 122 per cent. The value of the land is fairly high in the Taluk. The prices of wet land range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 in sparsely populated parts, to Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per acre in the vicinity of Bannur and Sosale Villages.

9. The revenue history of the Taluk is on the whole steady and satisfactory. The demand and collection have been about Rs. 1,32,000 per year since 1912-13, except during the years 1924-25 and 1925-26, when remissions amounting to over Rs. 16,000, were granted on account of floods in the rivers.

10. The Survey Superintendent has submitted the following proposals for revising the maximum rates of assessment without disturbing the present grouping of the villages into four classes :—

Class	No. of villages	As per original settlement				As per revision settlement			
		Dry	Wet		Garden	Dry	Wet		Garden
		Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I.	8	2 4	T.	8 0	10 0	2 12	T.	9 0	10 0
			Ch.	9 8			Ch.	12 8	
II.	26	1 12	T.	8 0	10 0	2 4	T.	9 0	10 0
			Ch.	9 8			Ch.	12 0	
III.	38	1 8	T.	8 0	10 0	2 0	T.	9 0	10 0
			Ch.	9 8			Ch.	12 8	
IV.	25	1 6	T.	7 8	10 0	1 12	T.	8 8	10 0
			Ch.	9 8			Ch.	12 8	

T.—tank irrigated.
Ch.—channel irrigated.

It will be seen from the above that the existing garden rates are retained. The maximum rate under dry is raised by 8 annas per acre in the first three groups and by annas six in the fourth. For tank irrigated wet lands, an increase of one rupee in the maximum rate is proposed for all the four groups. For channel irrigated lands, a common maximum of Rs. 12-8-0 is proposed.

It may however be stated that the proposed maximum really relate to ideal classes of lands and do not represent the actual rates proposed to be levied on the different classes of lands. The following figures showing the lowest and highest rates to be actually imposed clearly indicate that the rates are very moderate :—

Group	Dry		Wet		Tank	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
I. ...	0 13	2 3	...	...	...	..
II. ..	0 5	1 14	6 0	9 10	3 10	5 8
III. ...	0 5	1 11	5 3	10 2	2 2	5 1
IV. ...	0 4	1 6	4 11	9 2	2 3	4 7

11. The above proposals will result in a net increase of Rs. 43,227 or 22 per cent over the present land revenue of the Taluk.

12. Five objection petitions have been received from the raiyats of the Taluk. They relate to the rates in individual villages or holdings and do not call for consideration in dealing with the revision of rates in the Taluk as a whole.

13. The Revenue Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner who were consulted on the above proposals of the Survey Superintendent have agreed to the same. The Revenue Commissioner further adds that the rates proposed are moderate, as compared with those sanctioned for the channel Taluks of Yedatore and Seringapatam and recommends sanction to the proposals.

14. Government have considered the above proposals of the Survey Superintendent for the revision of the assessment of the Taluk and are pleased to approve of them in their entirety. The new rates will be announced very early and brought into effect from 1st July 1928, with the usual guarantee of 30 years.

15. The irrigation cess will not be levied separately, but will be merged in the revised wet and garden assessment and a lump sum of Rs. 6,161, equivalent to the same will be set apart for the Irrigation Cess Fund.

N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.